

CABINET FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES
Department for Medicaid Services
Division of Policy and Operations
(Amended After Comments)

907 KAR 23:020. Reimbursement for outpatient drugs.

RELATES TO: KRS 205.5510 to 205.5520, 205.560, 205.561, 205.5631, 205.5632, 205.5634, 205.5636, 205.5638, 205.5639, **205.622**, 205.6316(4), 217.015, 42 C.F.R. 440.120, **447.45**, 447.500 - 447.520, 42 U.S.C. 256b, 1396a - 1396d, 1396r-8

STATUTORY AUTHORITY: KRS 194A.030(2), 194A.050(1), **205.5514(1)(b)**, 205.520(3), 205.560, 205.561(2), 205.6316(4), **205.647(5)**, 42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(30), 42 U.S.C. 1396r-8

NECESSITY, FUNCTION, AND CONFORMITY: The Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Medicaid Services has responsibility to administer the Medicaid Program. KRS 205.520(3) authorizes the cabinet, by administrative regulation, to comply with any requirement that may be imposed or opportunity presented by federal law to qualify for federal Medicaid funds. KRS 205.561(2) and 205.6316(4) require the department to promulgate an administrative regulation to establish the professional dispensing fee for covered drugs. This administrative regulation establishes the Medicaid Program reimbursement requirements, including the professional dispensing fee, for covered outpatient drugs dispensed to all enrolled Medicaid recipients [~~who are not enrolled with a managed care organization~~].

Section 1. Reimbursement. Reimbursement to a pharmacy or medical provider participating in the Medicaid Program for a covered outpatient drug provided to an eligible recipient shall be determined in accordance with the requirements established in this section. (1) A rebate agreement in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 1396r-8(a) shall be signed by the drug manufacturer, or the drug shall be provided based on an exemption from the rebate requirement established by 907 KAR 23:010, Section 5(3).

(2) A pharmacy claim shall meet the point of sale (POS) requirements for services in accordance with 907 KAR 1:673.

(3) Reimbursement shall not be made for more than one (1) prescription to the same recipient during the same time period for a drug with the same:

- (a) National Drug Code (NDC); or
- (b) Drug or active ingredient name, strength, and dosage form.

(4) A timely claim payment shall be processed in accordance with 42 C.F.R. 447.45.

(a) In accordance with 42 C.F.R. 447.45, a claim shall be submitted to the department within twelve (12) months of the date of service.

(b) The department shall not reimburse for a claim submitted to the department after twelve (12) months from the date of service unless the claim is for a drug dispensed to an individual who was retroactively determined to be eligible for Medicaid.

(c) The department shall not reimburse a claim for a drug dispensed to an individual who was retroactively determined to be eligible for Medicaid after 365 days have lapsed from the date that the department issued the notice of retroactive eligibility.

(5) Reimbursement shall be denied if:

- (a) The recipient is ineligible on the date of service;
- (b) The drug is excluded from coverage in accordance with 907 KAR 23:010; or

(c) Prior authorization is required by the department and the request for prior authorization has not been approved prior to dispensing the drug, except in an emergency supply situation.

(6) Pursuant to KRS 205.622, prior to billing the department, a provider shall submit a bill to

a third party payer if the provider has knowledge that the third party payer may be liable for payment.

(a) If a provider is aware that a Medicaid recipient has additional insurance or if a recipient indicates in any manner that the recipient has additional insurance, the provider shall submit a bill to the third party in accordance with KRS 205.622.

(b) A provider who is aware that a recipient may have other insurance, but the other insurance is not identified on the medical assistance identification card or by the recipient, shall notify the department's fiscal agent of the potential third-party liability.

(7) There shall be no copayment or cost-sharing for an outpatient drug~~[Drug copayment requirements and provisions shall be as established in 907 KAR 1:604].~~

(8) If a payment is made for a drug that was not administered or dispensed in accordance with 907 KAR 23:010 or the payment was not appropriately reimbursed as required by this administrative regulation, the provider shall refund the amount of the payment to the department or the department may, at its discretion, recoup the amount of the payment.

(9) Adherence to the requirements established in this section shall be monitored through an on-site audit, post payment review of the claim, a computer audit, or an edit of the claim.

Section 2. Reimbursement Methodology. (1) Drug cost shall be determined in the pharmacy program using drug pricing and coding information obtained from nationally recognized comprehensive drug data files with pricing based on the actual package size utilized.

(2) Lowest of Logic. Except as provided in Section 4 of this administrative regulation, covered outpatient drug cost shall be reimbursed at the lowest of the:

(a) National Average Drug Acquisition Cost or NADAC, plus the professional dispensing fee;

(b) Wholesale acquisition cost or WAC, plus the professional dispensing fee;

(c) Federal upper limit or FUL, plus the professional dispensing fee;

(d) Maximum allowable cost or MAC, plus the professional dispensing fee; or

(e) The provider's usual and customary charge to the public, as identified by the claim charge, plus the professional dispensing fee~~[price]~~.

(3) A clotting factor shall be reimbursed via the lowest of logic established in subsection (2) of this section and shall include the Average Sales Price plus six (6) percent, plus the professional dispensing fee.

(4) Pursuant to KRS 205.5510 to 205.5520:

(a) Reimbursement methodologies for the managed care population shall be subject to the terms of the awarded contract to administer the single pharmacy benefits manager or PBM for the managed care population.

(b) The single PBM for the managed care population shall not discriminate against 340B contract pharmacies via any reimbursement methodologies utilized.

Section 3. Professional Dispensing Fee. (1) Effective April 1, 2017, the professional dispensing fee for a covered outpatient drug prescribed by an authorized prescriber and dispensed by a participating pharmacy provider in accordance with 907 KAR 23:010, and pursuant to a valid prescription shall be \$10.64 per pharmacy provider per recipient per drug per month.

(2) The professional dispensing fee for a compounded drug shall be \$10.64 per pharmacy provider per recipient per drug reimbursed up to three (3) times every thirteen (13) days.

Section 4. Reimbursement Limitations. (1) Emergency supply. Dispensing of an emergency supply of a drug shall be made outside of the prescriber's normal business hours and as permitted in accordance with 907 KAR 23:010.

(2) Partial fill. If the dispensing of a drug results in partial filling of the quantity prescribed, including an emergency supply, reimbursement for the drug ingredient cost for the actual quantity dispensed in the partial fill and the completion fill for the remainder of the prescribed quantity shall:

- (a) Utilize the lowest of logic established by Section 2 of this administrative regulation; and
- (b) Include payment of only one (1) professional dispensing fee, which shall be paid at the time of the completion fill.

(3) Maintenance drugs. The department shall not reimburse for a refill of a maintenance drug prior to the end of the dispensing period established by 907 KAR 23:010 unless the department determines that it is in the best interest of the recipient.

(4) For a nursing facility resident meeting Medicaid nursing facility level of care criteria, and in accordance with 201 KAR 2:190 and 902 KAR 55:065, an unused drug paid for by Medicaid shall be returned to the originating pharmacy and the department shall be credited for the drug ingredient cost.

(5) For a Medicaid recipient participating in a hospice program, payment for a drug shall be in accordance with 907 KAR 1:340.

(6) 340B Pharmacy Transactions.

(a) A pharmacy dispensing drugs purchased through the 340B Program pursuant to a 340B eligible prescription from a covered entity shall bill the department no more than the actual 340B acquisition cost, plus the professional dispensing fee.

(b) For a 340B purchased drug dispensed by a pharmacy, the lowest of logic shall include the 340B ceiling price.

(c) A drug dispensed by a 340B contract pharmacy shall not be eligible as a 340B transaction and shall be reimbursed in accordance with the lowest of logic as required by Section 2 of this administrative regulation plus the professional dispensing fee.

(d) Reimbursement to a 340B in-house or contract pharmacy dispensing a 340B eligible prescription for the managed care population shall not include the 340B ceiling price in the lowest of logic.

(7) Physician administered drugs (PAD).

(a) Federal rebate required. Only covered PAD products that are federally rebateable pursuant to a manufacturer rebate agreement shall be reimbursed.

(b) Non-340B purchased PAD. Reimbursement for drug cost for a drug administered by a physician or the physician's authorized agent in an office or outpatient clinic setting, not purchased through the 340B Program, and submitted for reimbursement as a medical benefit shall be reimbursed only for the drug cost by the lowest of logic required by Section 2 of this administrative regulation, which shall include the average sales price (ASP) plus six (6) percent. A professional dispensing fee shall not be paid for PAD.

(c) 340B purchased PAD. For a drug purchased through the 340B Program and administered by a physician or the physician's authorized agent in an office or outpatient clinic setting, and submitted for reimbursement as a medical benefit, the lowest of logic required by Section 2 of this administrative regulation shall include the 340B ceiling price. The covered entity shall bill no more than the actual 340B acquisition cost. A professional dispensing fee shall not be paid for PAD.[]

~~(8) Non-340B hemophilia products. Clotting factors acquired outside of the 340B Program shall be reimbursed by the lowest of logic required by Section 2 of this administrative regulation, which shall include the average sales price (ASP) plus six (6) percent. The professional dispensing fee established by Section 3 of this administrative regulation shall also be paid.]~~

Section 5. The maximum allowable cost, or MAC, shall be determined by taking into account each drug's cost, rebate status (non-rebateable or rebateable) in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 1396r-8(a), marketplace status (obsolete, terminated, or regional availability), equivalency rating (A-rated), and relative comparable pricing. Other factors considered shall include clinical indications of drug substitution, utilization, and availability in the marketplace. (1) Drug pricing resources used to compare estimated acquisition costs for multiple-source drugs shall include comprehensive data files maintained by a vendor under contract to the department, such as:

- (a) NADAC as published by CMS;
- (b) WAC, manufacturer's price list, or other nationally recognized sources;
- (c) The Average Manufacturers Price for 5i Drugs as reported by CMS;
- (d) ASP as published by CMS;
- (e) Nationally recognized drug file vendors approved for use at a federal level and that have been approved by the department;
- (f) Pharmacy providers; or
- (g) Wholesalers.

(2) The department shall maintain a current listing of drugs and their corresponding MAC prices accessible through the department's pharmacy webpage.

(3) The process for a pharmacy provider to appeal a MAC price for a drug shall be as established in this subsection.

(a) The pharmacy provider shall email or fax a completed Kentucky Medicaid MAC Price Research Request Form to Kentucky's authorized agent in accordance with the instructions on the form.

(b) An appeal of a MAC price for a drug shall be investigated and resolved within three (3) business days.

(c) If available, the provider shall be supplied with the name of one (1) or more manufacturers who have a price comparable to the MAC price.

(d) The MAC price and effective date of that price shall be adjusted accordingly, retroactive to the date of service for the claim in question, if:

1. It is determined that a manufacturer does not exist in the price range referenced in paragraph (c) of this subsection; or

2. The provider is able to document that despite reasonable efforts to obtain access, he or she does not have access to the one (1) or more manufacturers supplied to the provider.

(e) If an adjusted MAC price becomes effective, the provider shall be informed that the claim may be rebilled for the price adjustment.

Section 6. Federal Approval and Federal Financial Participation. The department's reimbursement for services pursuant to this administrative regulation shall be contingent upon:

- (1) Receipt of federal financial participation for the reimbursement; and
- (2) Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' approval for the reimbursement.

Section 7. Incorporation by Reference. (1) "Kentucky Medicaid MAC Price Research Request Form", 2012, is incorporated by reference.

(2) This material may be inspected, copied, or obtained, subject to applicable copyright law, at:

(a) The Department for Medicaid Services, 275 East Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; or

(b) Online at the department's Web site at <https://chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dms/dpo/ppb/Pages/default.aspx> [<http://www.chfs.ky.gov/dms/incorporated.htm>].

LISA D. LEE, Commissioner
ERIC FRIEDLANDER, Secretary

APPROVED BY AGENCY: November 5, 2021

FILED WITH LRC: November 12, 2021 at 8:00 a.m.

CONTACT PERSON: Krista Quarles, Policy Analyst, Office of Legislative and Regulatory Affairs, 275 East Main Street 5 W-A, Frankfort, Kentucky 40621; phone 502-564-6746; fax 502-564-7091; email CHFSregs@ky.gov.

REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS AND TIERING STATEMENT

Contact Persons: Jonathan Scott and Krista Quarles

(1) Provide a brief summary of:

(a) What this administrative regulation does: This administrative regulation establishes the Department for Medicaid Services' (DMS's) reimbursement provisions and requirements regarding outpatient drugs dispensed or administered to all Medicaid recipients.

(b) The necessity of this administrative regulation: This administrative regulation is necessary to establish DMS's reimbursement provisions and requirements regarding all outpatient drugs dispensed or administered to Medicaid recipients.

(c) How this administrative regulation conforms to the content of the authorizing statutes: This administrative regulation conforms to the content of the authorizing statutes by establishing DMS's reimbursement provisions and requirements regarding outpatient drugs dispensed or administered to all Medicaid recipients.

(d) How this administrative regulation currently assists or will assist in the effective administration of the statutes: This administrative regulation assists in the effective administration of the authorizing statutes by establishing DMS's reimbursement provisions and requirements regarding outpatient drugs dispensed or administered to all Medicaid recipients.

(2) If this is an amendment to an existing administrative regulation, provide a brief summary of:

(a) How the amendment will change this existing administrative regulation: This amendment implements 2020's SB 50 and the department's awarded request for proposals as required by that legislation. The administrative regulation is amended to clarify when the professional dispensing fee can be assessed, clarify clotting factor reimbursement, and establish professional dispensing fees for compounded drugs. Finally, the regulation is amended to remove cost-sharing and comply with Senate Bill 55's removal of all co-pays.

The Amended After Comments version of the administrative regulation is amended to clarify that a professional dispensing fee is not needed when a usual and customary charge is paid for an outpatient pharmacy prescription. In addition, the regulation is amended to clarify that both in-house and contract 340B pharmacy reimbursement do not include the 340B ceiling price in the lowest of logic methodology. In addition, clotting factor reimbursement is now addressed in Section 2 of the administrative regulation, as a result, Section 4(8) became redundant and is being deleted. Finally, additional citations have been included in the "Relates To" and "Statutory Authority" sections.

(b) The necessity of the amendment to this administrative regulation: This administrative regulation is needed to implement 2020's SB 50 and the department's awarded request for proposals as required by that legislation.

(c) How the amendment conforms to the content of the authorizing statutes: This amendment allows for the implementation of a single-state PBM as required by KRS 205.5512-.5520.

(d) How the amendment will assist in the effective administration of the statutes: This amendment will allow for 2020's SB 50 to be fully implemented.

(3) List the type and number of individuals, businesses, organizations, or state and local government affected by this administrative regulation: All participating pharmacy providers dispensing covered drugs (approximately 1,500) and all participating medical providers administering covered drugs (approximately 46,000) will be affected by the administrative regulation.

(4) Provide an analysis of how the entities identified in question (3) will be impacted by either the implementation of this administrative regulation, if new, or by the change, if it is an amendment, including:

(a) List the actions that each of the regulated entities identified in question (3) will have to take to comply with this administrative regulation or amendment: In order to be reimbursed by the DMS, participating providers will have to submit pharmacy or medical claims for covered outpatient drugs in accordance with this administrative regulation and applicable billing rules.

(b) In complying with this administrative regulation or amendment, how much will it cost each of the entities identified in question (3): There will be no additional costs experienced by affected providers.

(c) As a result of compliance, what benefits will accrue to the entities identified in question (3): Applicable providers will benefit by receiving a true drug ingredient cost based reimbursement along with a professional dispensing fee from DMS for dispensing covered outpatient drugs to all Medicaid recipients.

(5) Provide an estimate of how much it will cost to implement this administrative regulation:

(a) Initially: DMS estimates that moving to a single PBM model for all Medicaid recipients will be cost-neutral. DMS will continue to assess costs and provide updates via the required reporting functions of 2021's SB 192 and KRS 205.5510 to 205.5520.

(b) On a continuing basis: DMS estimates that moving to a single PBM model for all Medicaid recipients will be cost-neutral. DMS will continue to assess costs and provide updates via the required reporting functions of 2021's SB 192 and KRS 205.5510 to 205.5520.

(6) What is the source of the funding to be used for the implementation and enforcement of this administrative regulation: Sources of funding to be used for the implementation and enforcement of this administrative regulation are federal funds authorized under Title XIX and Title XXI of the Social Security Act, and state matching funds of general and agency appropriations.

(7) Provide an assessment of whether an increase in fees or funding will be necessary to implement this administrative regulation, if new, or by the change if it is an amendment: At this time, DMS does not assess that an increase in fees or funding is necessary to implement this administrative regulation.

(8) State whether or not this administrative regulation establishes any fees or directly or indirectly increases any fees: This administrative regulation neither establishes nor increases any fees.

(9) Tiering: Is tiering applied? Tiering was not appropriate in this administrative regulation because the administrative regulation applies equally to all those individuals or entities regulated by it.

FISCAL NOTE ON STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. What units, parts or divisions of state or local government (including cities, counties, fire departments, or school districts) will be impacted by this administrative regulation? DMS will be affected by this administrative regulation.

2. Identify each state or federal regulation that requires or authorizes the action taken by the administrative regulation. KRS 194A.030(2), 194A.050(1), 205.520(3), 205.560, 205.561(2), 205.6316(4), 42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(30), 42 U.S.C. 1396r-8

3. Estimate the effect of this administrative regulation on the expenditures and revenues of a state or local government agency (including cities, counties, fire departments, or school districts) for the first full year the administrative regulation is to be in effect.

(a) How much revenue will this administrative regulation generate for the state or local government (including cities, counties, fire departments, or school districts) for the first year? This administrative regulation is not expected to generate revenue for state or local government.

(b) How much revenue will this administrative regulation generate for the state or local government (including cities, counties, fire departments, or school districts) for subsequent years? This administrative regulation is not expected to generate revenue for state or local government.

(c) How much will it cost to administer this program for the first year? DMS estimates that moving to a single PBM model for all Medicaid recipients will be cost-neutral. DMS will continue to assess costs and provide updates via the required reporting functions of 2021's SB 192 and KRS 205.5510 to 205.5520.

(d) How much will it cost to administer this program for subsequent years? DMS estimates that moving to a single PBM model for all Medicaid recipients will be cost-neutral. DMS will continue to assess costs and provide updates via the required reporting functions of 2021's SB 192 and KRS 205.5510 to 205.5520.

Note: If specific dollar estimates cannot be determined, provide a brief narrative to explain the fiscal impact of the administrative regulation.

Revenues (+/-): _____

Expenditures (+/-): _____

Other Explanation: _____

FEDERAL MANDATE ANALYSIS COMPARISON

1. Federal statute or regulation constituting the federal mandate. 42 C.F.R. Part 447.

2. State compliance standards. KRS 205.520(3) states: "Further, it is the policy of the Commonwealth to take advantage of all federal funds that may be available for medical assistance. To qualify for federal funds the secretary for health and family services may by regulation comply with any requirement that may be imposed or opportunity that may be presented by federal law. Nothing in KRS 205.510 to 205.630 is intended to limit the secretary's power in this respect."

3. Minimum or uniform standards contained in the federal mandate. 42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(B) requires the Medicaid Program to ensure that services are available to Medicaid recipients in the same amount, duration, and scope as available to other individuals (non-Medicaid). Revising reimbursement methodology for outpatient drugs dispensed or administered to Medicaid recipients shall not change compliance standards.

4. Will this administrative regulation impose stricter requirements, or additional or different responsibilities or requirements, than those required by the federal mandate? The administrative regulation does not impose stricter or different responsibilities than the federal requirements.

5. Justification for the imposition of the stricter standard, or additional or different responsibilities or requirements. The administrative regulation does not impose stricter or different responsibilities than the federal requirements.